

The Times-Dispatch

Published every day in the year by
The Times-Dispatch Publishing Co., Inc.
THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Founded 1858
Address all communications
THE TIMES-DISPATCH
Telephone, Randolph 1.
Publication Office, 10 S. Tenth Street
Richmond, Va. 22002
New York Office, 200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia Office, 10 N. Second Street
Chicago Office, 218 Eighth Street

RANDOLPH, STORV & BROOKS, INC.
Special Advertising Representatives
New York, 200 Fifth Avenue
Philadelphia, 10 N. Second Street
Chicago, 218 Eighth Street

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL: One Year, \$10.00; Six Months, \$6.00; Three Months, \$3.50.
Daily and Sunday: 10 cents.
Daily only: 5 cents.
Sunday only: 2 cents.

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1914.

Keep in touch with home news during vacation by reading The Times-Dispatch

The Railroad Decision

THERE is ground for solid satisfaction with the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is true that the railroads have asked for a horizontal rate increase of 5 per cent, which would have given them about \$50,000,000 a year more than they get now. The commission finds that this demand is not justified, but points out that the roads can put an extra \$25,000,000 into their treasuries by wise economies. The railroads now know just what is ahead of them. Public opinion has been sufficiently informed as to railroad management and financing not to give credence to further appeals for higher rates until the railroads first clean their own houses, eliminate waste and stop extravagance. The lines affected by the decision have received their "square deal." The people they serve expect similar treatment.

Union Labor in Australia

VISITORS from the Antipodes to this country bring stories of increasing unrest under the autocratic sway of organized labor in Australia. The discontent has grown to such a point that it is said to be possible that at the general elections in September the hold of organized labor on the government will be broken.

This result will have been brought about, properly enough, by a revolt of the workmen themselves. In a few years the free labor organization has grown from nothing at all until it numbers 10,000 of the Commonwealth's most skilled artisans, who found union dictation and tyranny intolerable.

Labor organization is more minute and solid in Australia than it is with us, in that even the farm servants come within the organization. The great sheep industry is as closely organized as are the steamfitters, proving that under favorable conditions unionization is possible among the workers in any industry.

We do not face any union problem of the sort that Australia is now trying to solve. If we did, our own workers would doubtless do what is being done on the other side of the world—that is, throw off the yoke when it became a tyranny.

Their Best Reward

CONGRESS is getting ready to publicly reward the builders of the Panama Canal by tendering them, by name, a vote of thanks. The list of the men thus to be honored includes, of course, Colonel Goethals and Colonel Gorgas. These two later are to be made major-generals.

It is fitting that the legislative representatives of the people of this nation should set on the records an official recognition of the services of these men. But the mere distinction of a vote of Congress, even the elevation of Goethals and Gorgas as major-generals, shows rather as nominal contrasted with what their recipients have done for the nation and the world.

All those who participated in the construction of the canal, as well as those who had to do with its conception and the legislative sanction that paved the way, must rely upon history for the larger rewards. As a matter of fact, we are too near the event itself to place due credit for its materialization, to crown appropriately the men who bore the burden and heat of the day.

When the canal has revolutionized the trade currents of the world; when it has opened up new markets for the goods of our country; when it has brought us into closer relations with the peoples of the Orient and of the west coast of South America; when, if that unwise contingency should develop, the canal shall have demonstrated its supreme value in time of war—then will Americans, who claim themselves or those who come after, adequately appraise the work of the builders of the canal.

Action by Congress will merely complete the official record. The more majestic record is in the written by the historian.

Artificial Pessimism

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, president of the Continental and Commercial Bank, of Chicago, and John G. Sheid, president of Marshall Field & Co., have gone on record to the effect that agitation about business conditions in this country is largely based on what may be called machine-made pessimism. Their testimony was given recently before the Commission on Industrial Relations, and their standing and prominence attaches weight to it.

These two men blame the pessimists and the professional "barrel-head" agitators for much of the depression and unrest that prevails today. They both emphasize a point this paper previously has indicated, which is that depression and unrest is world-wide, and not due to conditions existing in this country exclusively. Mr. Sheid believes, moreover, that unrest is a sign of progress and not of stagnation.

It has always been a question just how much the propaganda of depression conducted by Republicans and Bull Moose was legitimate, and how much a serious injustice to the country, irrespective of politics. From time immemorial, a slowing up in in-

dustry has been viewed as justifiable campaign material. But when the case is as it is to-day, and conditions are international and not national; when business waits only for the disappearance of political agitation to resume its normal stride, the use of the depression argument is dubious, to put it mildly.

The worst feature for the partisan opposition, is that agitation of this nature has a distinct boomerang. The people attribute much of their troubles to political tinkering. If there is promise of more tinkering, as a remedy, the penalty will be visited on those making the promises.

It is always well to be sure the gun isn't loaded. In this instance, it appears, the depression blunderbuss carries a butt that contains a good healthy kick.

Not Worth the Cost

THE clash which means the most wanton war in history has taken place, and all the great powers of Europe are involved. Nothing short of a miracle can bring peace until suffering brings repentance of a monstrous crime against civilization. Reason has abdicated her throne in Europe, and criminal insanity rules in her stead.

There are no prophets in these days, and none can foretell what will come of it all in the end. That death will visit innumerable homes, that hunger will rule in a thousand cottages, that unemployment will take the place of industry, that property to the value of millions will be wiped out—all these things are sure, but what any nation will get in return is unknowable. It is known only that the return will not be worth the price paid for it.

Yet the possibilities are interesting. It is not a waste of time to inquire into the probable results, as they affect the map of Europe and the lands overseas.

Victory for Austria and Germany may mean the annexation to the dual monarchy of Serbia and the elimination of the cornerstone of a united Balkan nation. It may mean that Austria can gain her long-coveted open route to the Aegean.

For Germany victory will remove the ever-present fear of Slav domination; it will relegate France to a third-rate power, and leave Germany free to continue her struggle with Great Britain for supremacy on the water. Though her strength may be so nearly exhausted that it will take years before she can take advantage of her opportunity, she will seize as a right of conquest French colonies. Defeated, she will lose Alsace and Lorraine, raped from France during the Franco-Prussian War. Other provinces will be lost to her, and Germany, instead of France, will be a third-rate power. Internal dissension may overthrow the monarchy.

France, through victory, would regain her lost provinces; would be free of the menace of Germany; the burden of militarism would be lifted from her shoulders after one decade of militarism.

Russia's vision is possibly extended further into the future than that of any of the others. Her territorial integrity is scarcely at stake, but success will see brought nearer to realization the occupation of Constantinople.

Great Britain hazards less than any, and yet the fruits of victory will be no less delicious than for the others. "The other nations will fight; Great Britain will get the bootie," is the succinct summing up of the possibilities by a writer in the New York World. That Great Britain will steer free of the fighting is extremely improbable, but that she will get the "bootie," win or lose, is not unlikely. Victorious, Germany's navy will be destroyed, and Great Britain can turn into industry the vast sums she is now forced to spend on her navy. Germany's foreign commerce will be destroyed, and Great Britain will share it with the United States. A few colonies here and there may be picked up. If the triple alliance triumphs over the triple entente, England will suffer less than Russia and France, and will even gain something from having destroyed Germany's battleship and commercial fleets, as seems certain. Whatever the final result.

Briefly, these are the probabilities. There is little else that any can hope to gain. They seem scarcely worth the struggle, and always there is the likelihood of defeat, which means ruin. For those who do the fighting and those who pay the cost, they most assuredly are not worth it. Future generations will reap all the reward of the blood spilled and the fortunes lost by the present. These will have only the glory, such as it is, and the poverty.

The Jesuits' Centenary

THROUGHOUT the world on August 7 there will be appropriate celebrations of the one hundredth anniversary of the restoration of the Society of Jesus, which was suppressed by Pope Clement XIV. in 1763, and re-established for fifty years, or until August 7, 1814, when Pope Pius VII. lifted the ban.

Nearly all countries, except the United States, have taken a hand in the persecution of the members of the Jesuit order. With us they are considered to be highly efficient educators of the young, in which they but follow the precepts of Ignatius Loyola, their far-seeing founder.

The fear of their political activities has grown into a legend that is dying out pretty much all over the world. The terror they once inspired, it should not be forgotten, was felt almost as much by their coreligionists as by those of other faiths, as is proven by the fact that one supreme Pontiff thought it wise to suppress the order altogether.

But this country has never had anything but the kindest feelings toward the Jesuit priests, from whose untiring missionary ranks, indeed, came some of the earliest explorers of this continent.

Savage Lander should not be jealous because the River of Doubt has been named after the Colonel, for, according to Savage Lander, there "ain't no such river."

A lot of kings and such have missed a fine chance to grab the Nobel peace prize and \$40,000.

It begins to look as if, instead of going on a hunger strike, Beech-Eddison will get her own words for dessert.

English, French and Russian against Germans near Waterloo would be history repeated with reverse English.

Well, George Fred Williams can't be all over Europe at one time, can he?

We are glad our Fatherland is right here in the good old U. S. A.

You have to hand it to the Germans. When they start they start.

WAYSIDE CHATS WITH OLD VIRGINIA EDITORS

The West Point News quotes a local merchant as asserting that nearly twice as many people are coming to that town as there were a year ago, and remarks: "Why shouldn't there be? There is twice as much to come for, and with the improved service on the Southern Railway and the new steamers running daily instead of tri-weekly, and the Mattaponi Bridge giving easy access to the town from the rich country to the east of us, certainly there are twice as many daily visitors to West Point as there were a year ago." The improved service, and the daily instead of tri-weekly boat service, not only make for traffic, but indicate that the traffic is there. It is a result not less than a cause. Railroads and steamship companies do not give service in a spirit of philanthropy.

The Northampton Times does not like the Colombian treaty, nor does it like our refusal to exact indemnity from poverty-stricken Mexico. It thinks we are not rich enough to be so generous. Every nation is rich enough to do right, and certainly it is right to pay some for the land we took from her, and certainly it is right not to add to the burdens of an unfortunate country, already grinding under more than she can bear.

The Winchester Star exploits the fallacy that human nature never changes; that civilization is merely the veneer under which we hide, rather than bury, elemental instincts. It would once human nature to eat raw meat, but nothing but necessity would force us back to it, and none living could ever reach the point of enjoying it as did our barbarous forefathers. It was once human nature to kill, but there are few now who find pleasure in that gentle pastime which so delighted the human nature of the savage man. Any of us might do it in a moment of passion, but the one who would do it for pleasure is not human, and he is not giving way to the call of human nature. If human nature has not changed, Christ was a faker.

"We are trying to put 'ginger' into the Herald," says our Eastern States contemporary. "It is you will have a newspaper that will be read."

With the Blackstone Courier inform us to whom we must credit the editorial, "Two People in a Store," which has appeared in at least three of our exchanges?

"Isn't it awful that one man, by a single act, may precipitate a world war?" asks the Hanover Herald. It is, but the Herald places the blame on the wrong shoulders when it lays it upon those of the assassin of the heir to the throne of Austria. That act may have furnished the pretext, but the man, or men, responsible already occupy a throne.

The Halifax Gazette calls the attention of the Wayside Editor to the fact that New York has 1,048 skyscrapers, one of them more than fifty stories high. This is offered in further proof that we were wrong when we suggested that probably one cause of the building of skyscrapers in New York is that the people of that city are headed in that direction. But we have suggested a thousand skyscrapers would more than accommodate all New Yorkers headed toward the clouds.

Commenting upon apparently contradictory decisions of the Circuit Court of Warwick County, the Newport News Times-Herald says: "We dare not express an opinion, for if we should do so freely, we should probably be jailed for contempt of court," which is a rather forceful way of expressing contempt, and reminds of a story. A witness in a court at one stage of the proceedings deliberately turned his back upon the presiding judge. "Are you trying to show your contempt of this court?" thundered the judge. "No, Your Honor," came the swift reply, "I am trying to conceal it."

The Rockbridge County News urges that no independent be placed in the field in opposition to Congressmen Flood. There is no danger. The fight against Flood, if it is to be made, will be made at the proper time and within the party. Any other kind of fight is hopeless, anyway.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has determined to grant Colonel Roosevelt's request to be heard on the proposed Colombian treaty. But Mr. Roosevelt cannot tell any more than he has already told about the manner in which the Panama strip was acquired, says the Raleigh News and Observer. He has already told it all in four words: "I took the isthmus."

No North Carolinian will ever agree to the abolition of capital punishment after he reads this from the Asheville Citizen: "Apropos of the war scare, if you were Hungary and were Russia, to dinner, would you want an Austrian to serve?"

The Charlotte Observer thinks pretty well of Tarheelism. Commenting on the statement of the Wilmington Star, that "the finest peaches sold in Wilmington this year are the home-grown product," it says: "Same way with cantaloupes, watermelons, grapes, apples, strawberries and the like—seven varieties of vegetables. The finest product of orchards, vineyards and truck farms found in the Northern markets were shipped there from North Carolina. This State is the modern Garden of Eden, and even the people who are living in it are beginning to realize the fact. Whatever is nurtured in North Carolina soil and nurtured in North Carolina climate is the best in the world."

Women in Greensboro are tender-hearted. "It is hard to believe," says the Record, of that city, "but if you go to the moving picture shows often enough you will see women crying over scenes of pathetic pictures." Well, women must have something, or rather nothing, to cry over occasionally, and if the town of Greensboro can furnish nothing better than moving pictures, then it is moving pictures that they must cry over.

North Carolina is going forward rapidly in public school work. Of late years she has been extending the length of school terms. Like Virginia, the old North State has had no such tendency to contend with her public school system but not kept pace with those of richer and more fortunate States, but like Virginia, also, progress has been steady, and is still going on.

For some time Virginia has been transporting children to schools in the rural districts in cable cars, according to the Durham Star. "Cable cars" is a term for the public transportation of pupils to country schools, while a farm school has been established in Wilson County. Craven has already set the pace, and it is a pleasure to see others falling into line.

Of the "Bible School," which is the North Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical, the Raleigh Times says: "The United States farm department is the largest in the world, and three-fourths of the counties in North Carolina are to again go to school here in August at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Last year they attended the school, and its sessions were full of interest and productive of much valuable information, not only to them, but to the farmers of the State. The agent who is in charge of them is C. R. Hudson. Nearly eighty will attend the school this time, and each one will bring a couple of corn cobs boys."

Random Comment on "DOWN HOME" VIEWS

"He is a vastly different man from his predecessor and from Roosevelt. He is a great President,"—Winston Smith, I. Saying the same thing in two different ways.

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THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions From Leading Newspapers

Their Responsibility.
Nothing but the business-mindedness of our financial position has saved us thus far. Nothing but the soberness of American business men, long bedeviled by politics and politicians like Russia and Ireland, and the check, was able to rescue this market yesterday, and the day before from the onslaughts of European sellers distraught if not altogether crazy.

The Federal reserve banking law is panic-proof and self-proof. Unhappily, until it can be actually placed in operation it is not panic-proof.

Enormous losses already sustained in this country without legitimate reason, may be traced straight to the fact that in the United States Senate, who, failing to defeat a wise law in the open, have since sought to burk it by indirection.—New York World.

A Job for Witherspoon.
Representative Witherspoon, of Mississippi, who is at present acting chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, was overpowered yesterday to learn that the New York Stock Exchange, the last of the world's great financial markets to succumb to the war alarm, had decided to suspend for the purpose of protecting the nation's financial position. If this action will locate, on the Stock Exchange and teach these members a good lesson, it will have a good effect," he said.

Mr. Witherspoon should at once be made chairman of a committee on the free and unlimited course of war, and the manufacture of stone hatchets.—Washington Herald.

War and Wheat.
War is a two-edged sword, of course, but the farmers are able to bear the news with more equanimity with the price of wheat soaring. A rise of 5 cents a bushel in one day is almost without precedent. It is estimated that this would mean an increase in value of the unpaid portion of the Kansas crop of \$10,000,000.

European traders evidently regard the international situation with grave apprehension. If Russia and other countries should become involved in the conflict, even higher prices might follow. So far it has been Kansas and this mid-western territory will regard it as providential that it came just when the most tremendous drought of which crops had been harvested.—Kansas City Star.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

From the Richmond Dispatch August 11, 1864.

From all of the reports that are obtainable, it seems that in the great fight at the mine on the Baxter Road, near Petersburg, last Saturday, the Confederate loss was about 500 in killed and wounded prisoners. The Federal loss is estimated at 400.

The fight at the mine on Saturday evening last was the first occasion the Army of Northern Virginia ever had to confront and fight negro troops. They met them all right, and it is hardly probable that Grant's dinkies will ever want to meet the boys in gray again.

In the mine fight Mahone's Brigade lost 150 killed and wounded, and the division commanded by Mahone lost 300 prisoners were taken.

General Elliott, commanding Evans' South Carolina Brigade, was severely wounded in the fight.

General Grant sent a flag of truce to Lee, asking permission to bury his dead. The request was granted, and accordingly, hostilities were discontinued Sunday, and from 5 o'clock to 6 o'clock Monday morning the troops occupied themselves with the burial of the dead and the care of the wounded.

Members of the Richmond Blues wounded in the battle of the Crater were W. T. Lipscomb, severely wounded; and John H. Smith, Joseph H. Dodson, Louis Truchart, J. Wesley Smith and Joshua J. Wilkinson.

Joseph H. Saldy, of the Richmond Grays, as killed, and John H. Dodson wounded.

Captain David W. Nelson, of the Sixth Virginia Regiment, was killed and Lieutenant Stewart M. Spratt was wounded.

Uncle Foggy's Philosophy.
Every circus has a biggest elephant. A white vest and an "Hon." very seldom are. An autobiography is what a biography ought to be.

When the flies give out, there will be other things left to wait.

Joy riders are not found careering along the straight and narrow way.

Every man who bestows your sympathy on a worthy object, select the husband of a society leader.

There may be masculine angels, but it is doubtful if they wear civil engineer whiskers.

How It Works.
A boat and a beach and a summer resort. A novel and a moon. A social and a psychological moment a spoon.

A whisper, a promise, and summer is over. And they part in hysterical despair. If you have not said "I love you" by June, you will never say it.

For fear that the other is there. —Philadelphia Record.

A Rule and the Butler.
Workman (wanting to borrow a measure)—"Ave you a two-foot rule in this house?"

Maids—Yes; it's to wipe all the mud off 'em before you come into the kitchen.—Tit-Bits.

A Beach Belle.
"Vanessa has appealing eyes," remarked Piffle-punk.

"Has a peeling nose just now, I notice," commented Skinner-Skaggs, Judge.

The Vanished Country.
Back in the vanished country. There's a cabin in a lane. Across the yellow sunshine. And the silver of the rain.

A child, a summer shadow. Where the poppies whispered low. Dream stories of the world winds. That a fellow used to know.

From the heart of summer skies. Still a fellow looks away. To a land he knows has vanished. Down the path of yesterday.

Back in the vanished country. There's a dream that used to be. Of fame within the city. And a name beyond the sea. A dream of laurel wreaths.

That came singing through the night. The story of the victor in the fight. And it's queer that, worn and gray. Still a fellow looks away.

To a land he knows has vanished. Down the path of yesterday. —Grantland Rice, in New York Mail.

Knew Her Aim.
The farmer was walking comfortably and happily along the lane leading to his own home, when suddenly he sprang a strange dog, by his wife. But, alas, when she came upon him the dog had already fastened his teeth in her loved one's calf. Quickly, she picked up a stone, and was just about to hurl it, when the husband realized the new and terrible danger he was now exposed to, but with presence of mind, he called to her:

"Mary, Mary! Don't throw the stone at the dog; throw it at me!"—Exchange.

Europe's Long Nightmare Realized

ONE OF THE DAY'S BEST CARTOONS.



From the Washington Times.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

THE AVOIDABLE HOOKWORM.

A large number of the lazy, "no account" fellows, poverty-stricken class of people in the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, in Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas, California, and in most tropic and semi-tropic countries are so because of the hookworm.

This parasite causes severe anemia—weak blood, the weakness develops insidiously, so that victims, hardly knowing just when the illness began, in the course of months the victim becomes pale and puny, languid at work or play; inefficient, "no account." Children, once bright and active in school, lose their zeal and mental alertness, become pale and puny, languid at work or play; inefficient, "no account." Children, once bright and active in school, lose their zeal and mental alertness, become pale and puny, languid at work or play; inefficient, "no account."

How Hookworm Enters the Body.
The hookworm adult is about one-third inch long, and the size of No. 20 sewing thread. Its eggs are microscopic in size; they are deposited in the soil from the intestinal canal of infected persons. In the soil the eggs hatch into larval worms, which are also invisible to the naked eye. These minute larval worms will live for months in warm, moist, sandy soil. In clayey soil they do not live so long.

The invisible larval worms enter the body in several ways. They may be carried into the mouth on food; on dirty fingers. They may burrow through the skin of a barefoot person, thus reaching the blood, and being carried to the lungs. Here they burrow into the air spaces, and crawl along to the throat, where they are swallowed, and finally lodge in the small intestine, where they fasten on the walls and suck blood.

"Dew-itch" and "ground-itch" are names given to the skin irritation or inflammation caused by the hookworm burrowing through. Some eight weeks after this "ground-itch" first begins, the intestinal canal is reached by the worms.

Hookworm disease is very readily curable by any competent physician.

Hookworm eggs pollute the soil simply because the human excrement from infected persons is not properly disposed of. Many schools in the South and large numbers of the new colonies have no privies at all. Hookworm spreads from such centres.

A water-tight privy is a simple insurance against the pollution of the soil.

Going barefoot is a dangerous habit in places where hookworm disease prevails. So is the eating of raw vegetables or fruits which may be contaminated with the eggs. But if each family, school, church, or other public place of gathering is provided with sanitary means for the disposal of the intestinal excrement there will be no chance for the disease to spread.

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Questions and Answers.
Spanish American asks: What is a river sore? Is there any cure for one that has been present four years?

Reply: It is usually a varicose ulcer on the leg. In some cases the name means a chronic, or recurring, form of a diseased or necrotic place in the underlying bone. Yes, proper medical or surgical treatment will cure it.

Mrs. H. P. C. inquires: A trained nurse advises me to take strychnine tablets to brace me up. Are they good for this purpose?

Reply: A trained nurse who gives such advice is a dangerous friend. Would you whip a tired horse over a long, steep hill?

Answer to G. W. E. Before you take the next treatment I would advise you to send 10 cents in stamps to American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., for a copy of "Men's Specialist's Frauds."

Answer to L. M.: So-called "lithia water" will